1605/78.

A REMONSTRANCE OR NARRATIVE:

By way of Complaint

To the *KINGS* moſt Exellent Majeſty, and to the *Lords* and *Commons Aſembled* in

PARLIAMENT.

In behalf of *Robert Oxwicke* and Company, Owners of the Ship *Endeavour*, and of *Richard Baker* and Company, Proprietors of the ſaid Ships Lading. The value of both being 16587 *lb. ſterling* againſt *Giles de la Roach* and Company, all Subjects to the

FRENCH KING

Wherein is faithfully deſcribed their horrid Act of

PIRACY AT SEA,

Committed the 21 th of *November* 1655. *Engliſh ſtyle*, againſt the ſaid *Engliſh*, by the ſaid *de la Roach* and other *FRENCH-MEN.*

Together with their BARBAROUS USAGE and MAKING AWAY of many of the *Engliſh Mariners*. With the RELATION of their denyal of Juſtice, and notwithſtanding all Lawfull endeavours uſed to obtain the ſame, the *Engliſh* can get no ſatisfaction to this Day.

Contrary to the ARTICLES of PEACE concluded the 3d of *November* 1655. *New ſtyle*, as alſo againſt Common Right, and the Law of Nations, the Obſtruction of Trade, and the utter Ruine of many of his *Majeſties Loyall Subjects.*

June 12th *Anno* 1660.

LONDON,

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BEtween the Ilands of *Palma*, and *Teneriffe*, this Piratick Tragedy had its beginning, as appears by the Depositions of those Wittnesses in the *Margent*: which remain upon Record in the Register of the high Court of Admiralty of *England*: They being first Legally Sworn, and examined after due intimation thereof, first given to the *French Ambassador*, and publique notice thereof by way of General monition First hung on the *Royall Exchange* in *London*, according to Law, and the accustomed practice in such Cases.

These said Wittnesses thus duely Sworn, and examined, do depose, and fully prove as followeth,

1. *That the said Ship the* Endeavour *did belong in property and actuall possession to* Robert Oxwicke *and Company, Marchants of* London: *and by them built in the River of* Thames.

2. *That the said Ship was laden in* Teneriffe, *with* 313 *Pipes of* Canarie Wines, *by* Evan Pugh *and others, Factors and Agents for* Richard Baker, *and Company, Marchants of* London: *and for their sole and proper accompt: and the said Ship was by them freighted of the aforesaid Owners in* London, *to go for* Teneriffe, *and from thence to return for* London.

3. *That the said Ship being there so laden for the accompt aforesaid, did therewith set Sayle from* Teneriffe, *and as she was Sayling in her direct and peaceable Course for the Port of* London, *were mett withall by four* French Ships, *under the Command of* Giles de la Roach: *who in an hostile manner assaulted them, and violently seized, surprized, and took the said Ship* Endeavour, *with all her lading, on the* 21th *of* November 1655. English Stile.

4. *That after they had the said Ship and her lading in their possession, then they put the* English Master *and* Mariners *under close restraint, using them most inhumanly and barbarously.*

5. *That there being* 3 *other* English Ships [illegible] *or in View at the time when the* French, *seized on the Ship* Endeavour *and* [illegible] *the said* French [illegible] *medling) they were demanded* [illegible] *of the said* [illegible] Endeavour [illegible] *her Mari*[illegible] *surprized the Ship* Endeavour *and her lading and suffered the other* English Ships *to escape unmolested? The said* de la Roach, *and other the* French Commanders *answered that they had no Commission for what they had already done in taking the* Endeavour, *nor against any* English Ships: *and although they had mett with divers other* English Ships, *yet they had not medled with any of them, nor would they have seized on the Ship* Endeavour, *had not her lading consisted in Wines, which was so necessary for their Voyage for* Madagascar *or the* Red Sea.

6. *That the said* de la Roach *and others of the* French *did say that they had stayed severall daies in* Rochel *in expectation to have had letters of* Marque *againsts the* English, *but could obtain none, because that the Peace was concluded between* France *and* England: *and said, that their Owners and Imployers,* viz. *the* Marshall de Mill Ree *in* France, *was Rich and able enough, and that he ought to pay and make satisfaction to the* English *for the said Ship and her lading.*

Thus, as before, themselves confessed this spoyle to be an Act of Pyracy, having no Commission, so now they do as plainly acknowledge that satisfaction ought to be made, and that by the *Marshall de Mill Ree.*

7. *That the said* de la Roach *and Company did neaver-the-less most ravenously plunder the said* English Mariners, *taking away all the goods they had in the said Ship, to the utter ruine of themselves their Wives and Children at home,* (and to fill up the measure of their detestable proceedings by leaving no one circumstance of the worst of Pirates unatempted,) *they refused (more like infidels then like Subjects to the Christian King) to set the now distressed* English *on any Christian shoar, least they might get to* England, *and so the truth might come to light. For when these miserable* English *implored the said* de la Roach *and other the* French Commanders *the favour of being landed on some of the* Canarie Ilands *(that being also contrary to common humanity denyed,) and when afterwards*

wards on their knees with infinite of tears, they beseeched the like favour of being put on the Ilands of Cape de Verde, *answer was again made them most churlishly, and peremtorily, that they should not be set on any Christian shoar, because they should not return for* England (*as they said*) *to tell tales.*

8. *That after this, in order to destroy the said* English *and to deprive them of their lives, and to do it without appearance of direct Murther,* (*as these merciless* French *supposed*) *having beaten stript and most barbarously used the said* English, *they landed the Master and thirteen more of the* English *on the* Guinea shoar *amongst the* Barbarous Negroes; *leaving them no other sustenance then one hundred weight of Bisket dust, and one Pipe of Wine,* (least otherwise their expected Ruine by death might not be lingering enough.) *where they remained fifteen weeks in most eminent hazard, and continual jeopardy of their lives, exposed to nakedness, famine, and to the fury of the* Barbarians: *till by a most miraculous providence they were rescued from death by an unexpected and unusuall opportunity of transportation in that place, in a* Flemish Vessel, To the Glory of God, and the perpetual shame of these inhumane *French-men.*

9. *That having so landed, the said* English Master *and* 13 *more of the* English, *two of the* English *Mariners being part of many more of the* English *which the said* de la Roach *and the* French *did carry away in their* French Ships, *did afterwards in another place in* Guinea *cast themselves by night into the Sea through a Port-hole, and so most strangely escaped, and afterwards by as wonderfull a providence these two arived also in* England.

10. *Thus much besides the sum of* 16587 lb. *for the loss hereby sustained by the* English, *the testimony of the said wittnesses doth clearly and authentically prove: nor is it to be omitted that these* French-men *also confessed that they were ordered by their Imployers, for to have gone for* Lixboa, *to have taken in Wines for their Provissions, for which purpose they carried Credits: but being impeded by coutrary winds, they resolved to go for the* Canaries, *in expectation to be supplyed thereabouts: it being the season of the Year when Wines were usually Shipt off from thence.*

To this may be added, that neither the said *de la Roach*, nor any of his Company or imployers did ever afterwards (as by law they ought to have done) bring the Master of the *Endeavour*, to the *French Admiralty* or [illegible] of the Company, or in order to a legal Triall and Judication cause any examination to be taken of the said English, (so Piratically surprised) or [illegible] any thing to be Judicially done about [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] to direct and prescribe, upon pain of loss and Corporal punishment [illegible] as it is most evident [illegible] they acted like most Notorious Pirates, both *a parte ante*, by attempting this Vyolent assault after that the Peace was Concluded, and without Commission as by their own Confession: and like Notorious Pirates *a parte in*, by the seizure, Plundering and Barbarous usage of the *English*: and like Notorious Pirates *a parte post*, by not bringing it to any Court of Justice for a legal Triall and Judication, as the Law of all Nations received requires, and also as by the said Articles of Peace they ought to have done.

The Peace between *England* and the *French King* was Concluded and Published the 3d of *November* 1655. *New Stile*, as appears by the date of the very Articles of that Peace; and this Piracy was Committed the 21th of *November*, *English Stile*. The proofes of all which, together with a true transcript and exemplication of the testimony and deposition of the aforesaid Witnesses, were by special order, and from the high Court of Admiralty, on behalf of the said *English* (so robbed and despoyled) transmitted to *Paris*, where by order of the Kings Councel, they were there translated into *French* in the Year 1656.

In *September* 1656. and in *June* 1657. *Oliver* late Projector, wrote and sent speciall letters to the *French King*, and to *Cardinal Mazarine*, pressing for Justice to be speedily administred in this deplorable case; the like letters were writ and sent by *Thurloe* to the *English Agent Lock-hart*, pressing him also to use all possible means by urgent intercession for the same, according to the Articles of Peace between *England* and *France*, whereby it was Capitulated and agreed, that in all such Cases Justice should be effectually administred within three Moneths.

Whereupon the said *Agent Lockhart* interposed when our said Proofes and Petitions were presented in the Councel in *France*; yet they would not admit them, till they had given advice thereof to the *Marshall de Mill Ree*, and received his Answer thereto. At last after some Moneths fruitless attendance we were permitted to proceed in the Course of Justice, and they made a Decree, *that the said Marshall de Mill Ree should Appear by such a certain time set and limitted*: notwithstanding which, neither he in his own Person, nor any other for him Appeared; whereupon we obtained a second Decree from the *French King* and his Councel,

dated

dated 27 *January* 165⅞. *That the ſaid Marſhall ſhould yet have two moneths time more, to make his appearance for his defence, before Judgment ſhould be given:* and on the 20 th of *February* following we cauſed the ſaid Decree (to our great expence and hazard) to be ſignified and notified to the ſaid *Marſhall de Mill Ree*, *And on the* 8 th *of* May *following, it was certified us by the Notarie of the Councel, that neither he, nor any for him had appeared* but ſtood out in contempt to both the ſaid Decrees of the King and his Councell in *France*.

Whereupon the ſaid *Agent Lockhart*, again moſt urgently preſt for a hearing, and for ſentence, which according to Juſtice and their own Laws they ought to have given: But it was the firſt of *September* following 1657. ere the Court could be prevailed with, to hear the Cauſe. And then their Sentence was only this *viz.*

That they, (viz. *the Court*) *ſhould write to their* French King *to beſeech his* Majeſty, *that he would write to the* Marſhall de Mill Ree.

The ſixth of *October* following, the Maſter of Requeſt was ſent by order of the Councell of *France*, into *Brittany* to recover our Monies of the *Marſhall de Mill Ree*; whence returning the ſecond of *January* 165⅞. *re infecta* Offered the ſaid *Agent Lockhart* for our uſe the ſum of 8000 *Piſtols* by way of Compoſition.

Thus having been at vaſt expence and charge in proſecution of this buſineſs in *France*, and all our Endeavours (through the intereſt and potency of the ſaid *Marſhall*) rendered *Eluſorie*, and to no purpoſe: no Juſtice to be there had (notwithſtanding the iadneſs and equity of our Caſe) we were neceſſitated to have recourſe again to the uſurping Powers then in *England*, and ſolicited them for Letters of *Marque* againſt the *French* by way of Compentation and ſatisfaction for this wrong, according to the ſaid Articles of Peace, and the Law of Nations.

Whereupon order being given the 15 of *March* 1658. to the High Court of Admiralty to Examine and peruſe our Proofes, Papers and Proceedings in this Caſe, and to report their opinion upon the whole matter. They did upon long and ſerious debate and deliberation of all the Circumſtances in Fact at laſt Report and unanimouſly certifie, that we ought to have from the ſaid *French* full Reſtitution for the ſaid Ship and Lading, for the Principle and Dammages 16587 *lb Sterling* The ſaid report ſaying *That it was a Tort and foul ſpoyle done and committed, contrary to the ſaid Treaty of Peace & Law of Nations, and Common Right,*

When they had notice in *France* that we were Soliciting in *England* for Letters of *Marque* againſt them, and that the Court of Admiralty were ordered to Report the State of the caſe, and how Barbarouſly and Cruelly they had uſed the *Engliſh*. Then we received advice from *Paris* of certain other ſtrange and illegall proceedings there; (which to omitt would be a favour they have forfeited) and to the end that the World may know of ſuch their unnationall illegalities, we have thought it Conſonant to the Law of Nations to publiſh it in *Ipſiſſimis verbis*.

[illegible] Advice dated *May* 22. 1658. From our Correſpondents there reſiding for this affair) in theſe words, viz. *There is a Decree againſt you by Mounſieur Petit* our *Ambaſſadors Agent, deſired to have it out, but they will not give it: the Maſter of Requeſt hath been much againſt you, yet he ſaith he is not ſatisfied in it.*

And by another of the 26 th of the ſame moneth, in theſe words, viz. *It is true that they have Condemned your Ship as Prize, but how the Condemnation is, I know not: for they will not give it out; by which you may perceive their Juſtice* (or rather *Injuſtice*.) *And the Reporter* Buſherat *(much againſt the intereſt of the* Engliſh) *confeſſed to Mr.* Petit, *and* Mr. Morrel, *that it was not done according to a Legall courſe of Juſtice.*

And by another of the 16 th of *June*, in theſe words, viz. *Your Councellor hath Petitioned the Court for a Copy of your Papers, and of the Sentence; but it is denyed, ſaying, that they are in ſeverall mens hands, and that we could not have them.*

And by another of the 27 th of *July*, in theſe words, viz. *That the Papers cannot be got, unleſs the Powers* (*then uſurping in* England) *make it their requeſt. Beſides it was alſo adviſed, that the* French Secretary *of* State *hath forty Thouſand Livers ſtock with the* Marſhall de Mill Ree, *in that unluckie* Madagaſcar *deſigne.*

We had an *Agent* in *Paris* no leſs then nigh four years Attending and Soliciting this buſineſs, who never had the leaſt notice, Summons or Monition, (as by Law he ought to have had,) that any Sentence was to be given, neither were our Procurator nor our Councell ſo much as Summoned to appear, or heard to ſpeak in the cauſe, at the time of ſuch their Sentence. So that if any ſuch were at all it was done Secretly, Surreptiouſly, and Clandeſtinely, (and as ſuch it is void and null in Law) when for two years before we were moſt urgently and inſtantly preſſing dayly the Court for a hearing, and for Juſtice, but could obtain neither.

Of all which their proceedings, we the *Engliſh* were neceſſitated to complain to the powers then here uſurping; who (upon the 10 th of *June* 1658.) peruſed the aforeſaid Report from the ſaid High Court of Admiralty of *England*. And it was ordered, that *Thurloe* ſhould (together with his Letters) ſend Copies of the ſaid report, both to the *French Ambaſſador*, and to the ſaid *Agent Lockhart*, preſſing them to renew their Addreſſes, that (notwithſtanding the pretended Sentence given in *Paris*) full and ſpeedy ſatisfaction might be made to the afflicted *Engliſh* complaynants, which being writ, ſent, and delivered accordingly, the ſaid *Agent Lockhart* wrote thereupon to *Count Bryene* (the Secratary of State in *France*) with intimation that Letters of Reprizal would be iſſued for the relief of the *Engliſh*; in caſe ſatisfaction were not otherwiſe ſpeedily made them.

The ſecond of *December* following, relation being made by *Thurloe* (to the new uſurping powers here) how that he had ſent letters with the coppies of the Report of the Court of Admiralty (in conformity to the former order of the 10 th of *June* paſt) and had deſired the *French* Ambaſſador, and the *Agent Lockhart* to make their earneſt addreſſes that ſatisfaction ſhould be forthwith made to the aforeſaid *Engliſh*: and yet notwithſtanding the ſame was not done. *It was ordered that letters of Reprizall ſhould be granted to the ſaid* Engliſh *for reparation of their ſaid loſſes, againſt the* French, *in caſe ſatisfaction be not given them, by, or before, the firſt of* March *next, untill which time, and no longer the iſſuing thereof is to be reſpited and forborn: whereof the ſaid* Thurloe *was again ordered to give notice to the* Lord Ambaſſador Bourdeaux, *and alſo to the* Agent Lockhart, *that they might Communicate the ſame to the* French King.

Thurloe having accordingly wrote and ſent intimation to the ſaid *French* Ambaſſador, and to the ſaid *Agent Lockhart* of the aforeſaid order, how that letters of Reprizall would be iſſewed (in caſe ſatisfaction ſhould not be made to the *Engliſh*) by or before the firſt of *March* then next enſuing.

Whereupon the ſaid *Agent Lockhart* having recourſe to the *Cardinal* and to the *Secretary Count Bryene* about it, and complayning of their illegal Sentence given, without having given the *Engliſh* ſo much as notice that the cauſe was to be heard or ſentenced. (*a thing never before heard of:*) The ſaid Secratary made reply and promiſed *both Avocation of the Sentence unduly poſt to the prejudice of that cauſe, and ſatisfaction to be given to the* Engliſh *within* 15 *daies*, which appears by the Certificate under the hand of the ſaid *Lockhart*, dated the 13 th of *June* 1659.

And by another Cetificate of his, the ſaid *Lockhart*, dated the 10 th of *March* 165$\frac{9}{60}$. how that at his being in St. *John de Luz*, in complyance of an order from the *Rump Parliament*, the ſaid *Cardinal* Mazarine promiſed him that the buſineſs ſhould be diſpatched aſſoon as he and the Councell mett, and that full ſatisfaction ſhould be given to the *Engliſh*. But to this day the *Engliſh* have not received a penny, to the utter ruine and decay of many of his *Majeſties good Subjects*, their Wives and Children.

We cannot conceal, but here inſert the Declaration upon Oath of *Thomas Atkinſon*, one of the *Engliſh Marriners* of the Ship *Endeavour*, who with many more of the *Engliſh* of the ſaid Ships Company, the ſaid *de la Roach* and Company carried away in their *French Ships*.

1. *How that the ſaid* de la Roach *did (after his being aboard the* French Ships, *and long after the caſting the Maſter and many more of the* Engliſh *a ſhoar in* Guinea) *take another* Engliſh Ship, *whoſe Maſters name was* Fisbell, *and threw eighteen men into the Sea, and having taken out of the ſaid Ship what they pleaſed, they ſet her on Fire.*

2. *That the four* French Ships *had 56 great braſs Ordinance belonging to the Crown of* England, *which they had from* Prince Ruper.

3. *That* de la Roach *mett with* Captain Taylers Ship, *as ſhe was coming from the* Eaſt Indies, *with whom he fought but could not take his Ship.*

4. *That after the ſaid* de la Roach *and Companions were arrived at* Madagaſcar, *they made ready, and manned out the* Engliſh Ship Endeavour, *with intention to have carryed all the* Engliſh *to* Arabia, *to have ſold them for ſlaves, but the Monſon (or Winde) turning, prevented them.*

5. *That the chief mate of the* Endeavour *was ſtarved, and died in Irons.*

6. *That all the reſt of the* Ship Endeavours Company *were either famiſhed, and died for want, or by inhumane uſage, and that none remained alive but himſelf.*

7. *That being moſt miraculouſly returned to* Nance, *and there Petitioning the* Marſhall de Mill Ree *for wages, he threatned him, and bid him go to his Owners and Imployers for his pay: ſaying that he muſt pay* 16000 *lb. for their Ship and Goods.*

8. *That the said* de la Roach *did carry him before a Judge, in* Nance: *and bid him declare that the Ship* Endeavour *and her lading did belong to* Spaniards, *and shewed him a handfull of Pistols, (whereof he threw one to him) and said that he would give him all that Gold, and would moreover pay him his wages, if he would swear so: and when they had understood that he had not so declared before the said Judge, one of the Captains that was with the said* de la Roach *in his Voyage did run at him, with his drawn Swords and having escaped from him, and receiving advice that they had determined to kill him, by the help of some* English, *he got in the Night aboard of a Vessell that lay at the mouth of the River, and so got for* England.

Neither can we omitt the setting down also, the Declaration upon Oath of *John Stone*, chief-mate of the *English Ship Adventure*, whereof *Joseph Tayler* was Commander.

That as they were Sayling from the *East India* to *London*, in the moneth of *April* 1656, they mett with one of the four Ships belonging to the *Marshall de Mill Ree*. And after they had haled them, and told them that they were of *Rochel*, and that there was Peace between *France* and *England*, and that both were joyned in a War against *Spain*, and desired the *English* to come aboard their *French Ship*, which the *English* refusing to do, the *French* shot at the *English*, and after two daies fight, were left by them, seeing that none of their Ships appeared, having before lost company. By the fight the *English* had above a 1000 *lb.* dammage.

THE PREMISES CONSIDERED. It is most Evident and Notorious, that the said Ship and Lading in property, and in right, belong only to Subjects of his Most Exellent Majesty: that they being in the quiet and peaceable possession thereof, were Despoyled, Robbed, and Piratically dispossessed thereof, in an Hostile manner, though in a time of Peace, by the said *de la Roach* and Company, all Subjects of the *French King*.

That those Ravenous Captors have by their own confession, concluded themselves under the horrid guilt of Piracies, not only by acknowledging they had no Commission for what they did, but also by declaring their knowledge of the Peace then concluded between *England* and *France*: whence their guilty Consciences could not be tongue-tyed from confessing that the *Marshall de Mill Ree* (their Principal Owner and Imployer) ought to make satisfaction to the *English*.

That not contented with the spoyle and depradation they had Committed on the goods and interest of the Innocent *English*, they afterwards proceeded to extend and exercise their *Diabolismes* and Infernall Cruelties on their Persons also; and having what adventures they had, they kept them under close restraint, and treating them most inhumanly and barbarously: not suffering them to Land on any Christian shoar, though begd on their knees with floods of Teares; and having thus farr proceeded in their Cruelties against the said distressed *English*, they do then stripp them of their wearing Apparell, and insteed thereof give them many and many a stripe, beating and most doggedly affronting them with all manner of additional aggravations of misery: In the next place they Landed the *English Master* with 13 more of his Mariners on the Coast of *Guinea* among the *Barbarous Negroes*, exposing them to Nakedness, and Famine, by leaving with them just no more sustenance then what might serve to multiply the terrors of Death, by antedating the fear of death: and others of the said distressed *English* did afterwards cast themselves through the Port-hole of the Ship, into the more mercifull Ocean, to avoid their Barbarous usage aboard of their *French Ships*.

And thus, having exposed so many of the *English* to the mercy of the *Barbarians*, leaving them only stripes for Rayment and Teares for Food: they now proceed in their mischevious malice against the residue of the *English Mariners*, of the said Ship *Endeavour*, and had resolved to have sent them to *Arabia*, there to have sold them for Slaves, had not the Almighty by contrary Winds counter-manded their hellish designe, and so in mercy give a check to their unlimitted resolves; which slavery though they providently escaped, yet afterwards all of them, save one, (which was as a reserve of Providence on purpose to bear witness of the Truth) by these unparalled Barbarismes perished, some in Irons starved to death (as the Chief-mate of the *Endeavour*) and others famished through the extremity of those wants, and Barbarous usages, dyed by those intollerable hardships of those inhumane *French-men*: who not satisfied with so stately a Ship as the *Endeavour* was, nor with so rich a Lading as she had, nor with the more precious blood of so many *English* as Sayled in her, did yet after all this upon their surprizal of another *English Ship* cast no less then 18. of her *English Mariners* into the Sea, plundered her Lading, and so fired the Ship, and many moneths after attempted to have taken also the Ship coming from the *East India* aforesaid.

Having treated of the matter of Fact: wee beseech your Majesty to take a short review of the proceedings of the *French* in order to satisfaction; for though the loss which the *English* sustained amounted to no less then 16587 *lb.* (besides the Lives of so many *English* Subjects) and that the said *de la Roach* nor any of the

French

French ever bring the ſaid Ship and Lading to any Tribunal for Juſtice, in order to a Legall Judication; inſomuch that the *Engliſh* were for prevention of Famine, to many Widdows, and Fatherleſs Children at home, (as before had happened to their Husband's and Parents abroad) neceſſitated to make their application to the Powers then uſurping in *England*, and having procured examinations to be taken upon oath of the whole matter of Fact in due form of Law did Tranſmite them to *Paris*, where they were Tranſlated into *French*, by the *French Kings* order: whereupon the ſaid uſurping Powers in *England* ſent their ſeveral ſpeciall letters to the *French King* and *Cardinal Mazarine*, inſtantly preſſing for ſpeedy Juſtice on the behalf of the *Engliſh*; with like letters to their *Agent Lockhart*, to Solicite moſt earneſtly at the Court of *France*; which he did accordingly, *though Ineffectually*: For notwithſtanding all this, ſuch was the power, prevalency, and intereſt of the ſaid *Marſhall de Mill Roe* at the Court of *France*, who ſlighting the Decrees of the Court made for his Appearance, ſtood out in peremptory Contempt of the ſaid Court, and Appeared not. At length after years attendance ſpent in Soliciting this buſineſs, that unparralled order (*Evaſion* or *Deluſion*) was made by the *Supream* Court of *France* requeſting that his Majeſty would write to the *Marſhall de Mill Roe*, we had thus a Cypher *Inſtead* of Juſtice from the *French*, and no more in point of ſatisfaction for the *Engliſh*. And all this, notwithſtanding the ſaid *de la Roach* had confeſſed that the ſaid *Marſhall de Mill Roe ought to pay for the Ship and Lading; yea, and the* Marſhall *himſelf had alſo ſaid that he muſt pay* 16000 lb. *for the ſame. And the* Secretary *of* State *did promiſe that the* Engliſh *ſhould have full ſatisfaction within* 15 *dayes. And the* Cardinal *promiſed both in* Paris *and again afterwards in* St John de Luze, *that the* Engliſh *ſhould be forthwith paid*, as by the aforeſaid *Agent Lockharts* Certificates.

Now foraſmuch as the oppreſſed *Engliſh*, for the moſt ſad and weighty reaſons aforeſaid, were neceſſitated to have recourſe to the Powers then uſurping in *England* for letters of Marque and Reprizall, againſt the *French*, upon this their denyall of Juſtice, according to the Articles of Peace, and the Law of Nations, the diſtreſſed Complaynants in behalf of themſelves and a great number of poor Widdows, and Fatherleſs Children, ſo made and undone by the ſaid *French*, Humbly Imploring his Majeſties Gracious Pardon, for their enforced and neceſſitated addreſs to the ſaid uſurping Powers, do now (as Loyall Subjects to his Moſt Sacred Majeſty,) fly to his Royall Perſon, and his Regall Authority, (as next under God, the only Sanctuary of his diſtreſſed People,) and to his Majeſties Two Houſes of *Parliament*, as the *Supream Councel* and *Judicature* of theſe his Majeſties Dominions for ſpeedy Juſtice in this moſt deplorable Caſe, againſt the *French*, that they may be Required forthwith to render to the oppreſſed Complainants full and effectual ſatisfaction for the Principal, with Intereſt, together with all Coſts and Dammages ſuſtained by the ſaid *Engliſh*, by reaſon of the ſaid ſpoyle and depredation unjuſtly Committed by the ſaid *French*, as alſo by reaſon of the ſaid denyall of Juſtice, ſubſequent to that ſpoyle, whereby the *French* are ſtrengthned, the *Engliſh* weakned, Pyrates countenanced, Trade diſcouraged, much *Engliſh Innocent Blood* exhauſted, Free-Subjects of *England* by Forrayners Enſlaved, the Articles of Peace Violated, and the Law of God, of Nature, and of Nations contemned and deſpiſed; that ſo the great ſufferings of theſe his Majeſties oppreſſed Subjects may at laſt by a meet and equivalent reparation and ſatisfaction be Ballanced according to Juſtice, and Equity: And that in caſe they ſhall on his Majeſties demand of Juſtice, ſtill (as formerly) deny it, that then according to their own Articles of Peace and the Law of Nations, his Sacred Majeſty would be Graciouſly pleaſed to cauſe Letters of Marque or Reprizall upon this Special Caſe to iſſue againſt the *French*, or ſuch other courſe to be taken as to his Majeſty ſhall ſeem expedient, for the relief and ſatisfaction of his Poor, Diſtreſſed, Suffering Subjects, in a Cauſe ſo Juſt, ſo Deplorable, ſo Loudly Crying for Juſtice, ſo Emphatically pleading for Pitty and Commiſeration. And the Complaynants, your Majeſties ever Loyal Subjects ſhall ever Pray, that he by whom *Kings Reign*, and *Princes Rule*, would ſtill preſerve your Sacred Majeſty, as his Anointed, ever under a Guard of Angels, Bleſs you in your Goverment, and in both your *Houſes* of *Parliament*, Enthrone you in the hearts and affections of all your Majeſties Subjects in all your Dominions, for many years here, and in the preſence of *Angels* and *Glorified Spirits* in the Kingdome of Heaven to all Eternity hereafter.

FINIS.